

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TALKS TO STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY AT

## Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday—Address Breathes Pure and Lofty Thoughts of Patriotism and True Americanism.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt delivered an address today to the students of the university of Pennsylvania. The degree of Doctor of Laws was afterwards conferred on the president by the faculty of the university. The president's address to the students follows:

As a nation we have had our full share of great men, but the two men of preeminent greatness who, as the centuries go on, will surely loom above all others are Washington and Lincoln; and it is peculiarly fitting that their birthdays should be celebrated every year and the meaning of their lives brought home close to us.

No other city in the country is so closely identified with Washington's career as Philadelphia. He served here in 1775 in the Continental congress. He was here as commander of the army at the time of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; and it was near here that with that army he faced the desolate winter at Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary war. Here he came again as president of the convention which framed the constitution, and then as president of the United States, and finally as lieutenant general of the army after he had retired from the presidency.

One hundred and eight years ago, just before he left the presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of this republic for all time to come, his own words being, "which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people."

Washington, though in some ways an even greater man than Lincoln, did not have Lincoln's wonderful gift of expression—that gift which makes certain speeches of the rail splitter from Illinois read like the inspired utterances of the great Hebrew seers and prophets. But he had all of Lincoln's sound common sense, far-sightedness, and devotion to a lofty ideal. Like Lincoln he sought after the noblest objects, and like Lincoln he sought after them by thoroughly practical methods. These two greatest Americans can fairly be called the best among the great men of the world, and greatest among the good men of the world. Each showed in actual practice his capacity to secure under our system the priceless union of individual liberty with governmental strength. Each was as free from the vices of the tyrant as from the vices of the demagogue. To each the empty fulfury of the mere doctrinaire was as alien as the business of the merely self-seeking politician. Each was incapable alike of the wickedness which seeks by force of arms to wrong others and of the no less criminal weakness which fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

Among Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymen were the two following: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations," and "To be prepared for war is the most effective means to promote peace." These two principles taken together should form the basis of our whole foreign policy. Neither is sufficient taken by itself. It is not merely an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrong doing will insure us against being wronged. Yet, on the other hand, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice. In any community it is neither the conscientious man who is a craven at heart, nor yet the bold and strong man without the moral sense, who is of real use to the community; it is the man who to strength and courage adds a realizing sense of the moral obligation resting upon him, the man who has not only the desire but the power to do his full duty by his neighbor and by the state. So in the world at large, the nation which is of use in the progress of mankind is that nation which combines strength of character, force of character, and insistence upon its own rights, with a full acknowledgment of his own duties toward others. Just at present the best way in which we can show that our loyalty to the teachings of Washington is a loyalty of the heart and not of the lips only is to see to it that the work of building up our navy goes steadily on, and that at the same time our stand for international righteousness is clear and emphatic.

Never since the beginning of our

country's history has the navy been used in an unjust war. Never has it failed to render great and sometimes vital service to the republic. It has not been too strong for our good, though often not strong enough to do all the good it should have done. Our possession of the Philippines, our interest in the trade of the Orient, our building the Isthmian canal, our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine, all demand that our navy shall be of adequate size and for its size of unsurpassed efficiency. If it is strong enough I believe it will minimize the chance of our being drawn into foreign war. If we let it run down it is as certain as the day that sooner or later we shall have to choose between a probably disastrous foreign war or peace kept on terms that imply national humiliation. Our navy is the surest guaranty of peace and the cheapest insurance against war, and those who, in whatever capacity, have helped to build it up during the past twenty years have been in good faith observing and living up to one of the most important of the principles which Washington laid down for the guidance of his countrymen. Nor was Washington the only one of our great presidents who showed far sighted patriotism by support of the navy. When Andrew Jackson was in Congress he voted for the first warships we ever built as part of our regular navy; and he voted against the grant of money to pay our humiliating tribute to the pirates of the Barbary states. Old Hickory was a patriot through and through, and there was not an ounce of timidity in his nature, and of course he felt only indignant contempt for policy which purchased an ignoble peace by cowardice instead of exacting a just peace by showing we were as little willing to submit to as to inflict aggression. Had a majority of Jackson's colleagues and successors felt as he did about the navy, had it been built up instead of being brought to a standstill, it would probably never have been necessary to fight the war of 1812.

Again Washington said: "Give to mankind the example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." This feeling can be shown alike by our dealings within and without our own borders. Taft and Wright in the Philippines and Wood in Cuba have shown us exactly how to practice this justice and benevolence in dealing with other peoples—a justice and benevolence which can be shown, not by shirking our duty and abandoning to self destruction those unfit to govern themselves, but by doing our duty by staying with them and teaching them how to govern themselves, by uplifting them spiritually and materially. Here at home we are obeying this maxim of Washington just so far as we help in every movement whether undertaken by the government, or as is, and should be, more often the case, by voluntary action among private citizens, for the betterment of our own people. Observe that Washington speaks both of justice and benevolence, and that he puts justice first. We must be generous, we must help our poorer brother, but above all we must remember to be just; and the first step toward securing justice is to treat every man on his own merits as a man, showing him no special favor, but so far as may be holding open for him the door of opportunity so that reward may wait upon honest and intelligent endeavor.

Again Washington said: "Cherish public credit." Just at the moment there is no attack on public credit, but if ever the temptation arises again let our people at the outset remember that the worst, because the most insidious form of the dishonest debtor is that man who would persuade him that it is anything but dishonest for him to repudiate his debts.

Finally, it is peculiarly appropriate, when I have come to this city as the guest of the university of Pennsylvania, to quote another of Washington's maxims: "promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." Education may not make a man a good citizen, but most certainly ignorance tends to prevent his being a good citizen. Washington was far too much of a patriot, had far too much love for his fellow citizens, to try to teach them that they could govern themselves unless they could develop a

sound and enlightened public opinion. No nation can permanently retain free government unless it can retain a high average of citizenship; and there can be no such high average of citizenship without a high average of education, using the word in its broadest and truest sense to include the things of the soul as well as the things of the mind. School education can never supplant or take the place of self education, still less can it in any way take the place of those rugged and manly qualities which we group together under the name of character; but it can be of enormous use in supplementing both. It is a source of just pride to every American that our people have so consistently acted in accordance with Washington's principle of promoting institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. There is nothing dearer to our hearts than our public school system, by which free primary education is provided for every one within our borders. The higher education, such as is provided by the University of Pennsylvania and kindred bodies, not only confers great benefits to those able to take advantage of it, but entails upon them corresponding duties.

The men who founded this nation had to deal with theories of government and the fundamental principles of free institutions. We are now concerned with a different set of questions, for the republic has been firmly established, its principles thoroughly tested and fully approved. To merely political issues have succeeded those of grave social and economic importance, the solution of which demands the best efforts of the best men. We have a right to expect that a wise and leading part in the effort to attain his solution will be taken by those who have been exceptionally blessed in the matter of obtaining an education. That college graduate is but a poor creature who does not feel when he has left college that he has received something for which he owes a return. What he thus owes he can as a rule only pay by the way he bears himself throughout life. It is but occasionally that a college graduate can do much outright for his alma mater; he can best repay her by living a life that will reflect credit upon her, by so carrying himself as a citizen that men shall see that the years spent in training him have not been wasted. The educated man is entitled to no special privilege, save the inestimable privilege of trying to show that his education enables him to take the lead in striving to guide his fellows aright in the difficult task which is set to us of the twentieth century. The problems before us today are very complex, and are widely different from those which the men of Washington's generation had to face; but we can overcome them surely, and we can overcome them only, if we approach them in the spirit which Washington and Washington's great supporters brought to bear upon the problems of their day—the spirit of sanity and of courage, the spirit which combines hard common sense with the loftiest idealism.

## COMPANY IS VERY RICH

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The first report of the trustees of the Mackay company was made public today. It shows that the Mackay companies own the entire cable stock of the Commercial Cable company and 1642 shares in other cable, telegraph and telephone companies, representing a total value, in round numbers of \$75,500,000, from which holdings the dividends received from December 13, 1903, to February 23, 1904, amounted to \$1,643,000. The report announces that a fifth cable to Europe is being laid by the Commercial cable company and that the Commercial Pacific cable company is perfecting arrangements for laying a cable to Japan from Guam and to China from Manila.

## PUNISHING THE YAQUIS

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Consul General Hanna telegraphs to the state department from Monterey, Mexico, today that the Mexican government has been punishing the Yaqui Indians who recently murdered several prominent Americans in Sonora and that more than twenty Yaquis have been killed and more than two hundred have been taken prisoners.

## SANG SHAO GETS A JOB

By Associated Press.

PEKIN, Feb. 24.—Lao Tai, Lang Shao Ti, of Tien Tsin, has been appointed minister to London. He was educated at Yale university and was formerly secretary to Yun Shi Ti, the progressive viceroy of Pechili province.

## ALMOST READY FOR OPERATION

### Pfau Company's Mill Nearly Completed.

#### Vast Bodies of Ore Blocked Out Ready For Treatment—Pfau Extension Progressing Favorably With Development.

Lee Pfau, of the Pfau Gold Mining company, was in town yesterday on a brief business visit. The company, of which he is the manager, has its new mill nearly completed and expect to have it in operation within the next week or ten days. One of the large engines has already been placed in commission and is run about an hour each day. The mill which has been erected will have a capacity of from 150 to 250 tons of ore per day. Mr. Pfau is also constructing fourteen large cyanide tanks for use in connection with the mill, as he intends to obtain all the values the ore contains. The mill is equipped with amalgamating plates and concentrators and whatever there is of value which escapes from these will be caught with the cyanide plant. Water is obtained from the mine and there is a great abundance of it, and as for ore there is no end of it as Mr. Pfau says that if they never develop another ton more than they have now in sight, they have enough to last for years.

The Pfau Extension company adjoining the above property has just received a large new hoist, which arrived at the mine on Tuesday and will be placed in position at once. This company promises to become a rival of the Pfau company in its ore bodies. There are large bodies already opened up and if the mine continues to show up ore bodies with future development as it has in the past, that company will be ready for a full scale operation of this year. The plan now is to erect one of 500 tons daily capacity at the start, if development continues satisfactorily. These properties are very much alike in the general character of their ore, as well as in the general value of it. The success of each now depends solely upon the success attained in treating the ore, and such extensive and thorough experiments have been made by the Pfau company, both at their mill, as well as abroad with ore shipped for experimental treatment, that they feel practically certain that the mill and methods adopted by them for treatment will prove successful in extracting practically the full value of the ore.

## WEATHER IS WARMER

By Associated Press.

General Kuroki headquarters via Fusang, Feb. 24.—The weather has been sharp, except for a few hours in the day when it thawed, throughout the week until today, when it became exceedingly warm. All the snow has been melted from the plains but the hill sides and mountains remain white. The rivers are still covered with thick ice.

A body of Cossacks or Chinese bandits in the employ of the Russians attempted to wreck the railway bridge a short distance south of Hailchen but the attempt failed and the riders were dispersed.

## QUIET AT THE FRONT

Gen. Kuroki Headquarters, Feb. 24.—The past week has been one of the most quiet at the front since the battle of the Shakhe. Both armies have almost entirely suspended artillery work, only a few shots being fired. There was a resumption of bombardment on the Japanese left, toward the Hun river today. Slow firing began at an early hour in the morning and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon.

## ARRESTS BY WHOLESALE

By Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—The reported arrest yesterday of Leo Andreff and fifteen other writers has no connection with the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius but it is believed to be connected with the general reform propaganda, carried on in Moscow by the literary wing of the liberal party. It is believed that the police may be endeavoring to establish the existence of an alliance with the liberal organization in St. Petersburg.

# RUSSIA IS CONFRONTED WITH NEW DANGERS OF INTERNAL NATURE

## Threatened Uprising of Peasantry Who Have Been Told That the Czar Intends to Divide Lands Among Them.

By Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25, 2:15 a. m.—The beginning of a dangerous movement has been observed among the peasantry of some of the southern provinces, where revolutionary agitators are circulating reports that the emperor will on March 4th, issue a manifesto providing for a general division of lands.

New allotments have been the dream of the Moujiks ever since the emancipation, and according to private reports these stories have spread like wild fire, and are implicitly believed. In the government of Tula a large proprietor went to his estate last week and found the peasants at work measuring and stacking their shares. In response to his demands for an explanation they told him of the coming manifesto, refusing to listen to his declaration that the report was absurd and they would only say: "We have heard that the little father has decided."

Once the peasantry become possessed of the idea that the emperor has will-

ed the division of land it will be certainly difficult to disabuse their minds of it and agrarian troubles on a large scale are feared.

The Moujiks are likely to turn on the proprietors as they did several years ago in the provinces of Seratoff and Poltava, when anarchy reigned for some time.

Among the reserrists the agitators are spreading the story that the war is over. A case is cited which occurred a fortnight ago at Riazan, where two hundred reserrists, who had been called on, flatly told the officer that they did not intend to serve. "The war is over," said the leader, "and we know you simply want to make money out of the contract for feeding us. We will not serve," and off they marched.

An instance is also given of the reserrists who actually left the railway train after they had been started for the front. The situation generally in south Russia is becoming worse, instead of better and contains many factors which are causing the authorities the gravest alarm.

## BATTLE IS EXPECTED

By Associated Press.

TSINKHETCHEN, via Mukden, Feb. 24.—There was fighting along the whole line in this district today. The Japanese, continuing their persistent and systematic advance, drove the Russian vanguard posts and came in touch with the Russian fortified positions. A stubborn combat is expected tomorrow, the Japanese apparently intending to attempt to drive the Russians out and capture their redoubts. The Japanese are circling eastward.

## HE IS FROM MISSOURI

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Vandiver, of Missouri, introduced the following resolution in the house: "Resolved, that the attorney general inform the house at his earliest convenience whether or not any proceedings have been instituted either civil or criminal, against the Armor Plate trust and if not why not." The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

## THE LAST SURVIVOR

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Wm. McGree, said to be the last white survivor of the Custer massacre, was found guilty tonight of manslaughter in the first degree and was remanded for sentence. He was accused of fatally stabbing Frank Mitchell.

VEEDEE VIBRATOR.

The Veedee Vibrator is a small hand power machine intended to relieve and cure bodily ailments by nature's method. By its use instant relief is felt, which goes far toward encouraging the patient to complete his cure. I shall be pleased to show you the Vibrator. Every cell, nerve, fibre and tissue is stimulated into normal activity. A few minutes treatment will convince any one that this is true. You can feel that it is true. You don't have to take anyone's word for it. You will say "There is the thing that really does the work."

For facial massage there is nothing like vibration to rest the tired muscles and smooth out the wrinkles, stimulating the circulation and building up the underskin, the real basis of a beautiful complexion.

John Tiedemann, Local Agent. Cottage back of 117 N. McCormick St., Prescott, Ariz.

## NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Cash Mine company called for the 7th day of February has this day been adjourned for thirty days to be held Tuesday, March 7, 1905, in same place as heretofore noticed. Harrington Blaurelt, Secretary.

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